John McDowell


# Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1551.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, 1797. [VOLUME XII.


## SALES BY AUCTION.

*Stated Sales*
*For DRY GOODS.*

*Monday* { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front ſtreet.

*Tueſday* { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.

*Wedneſday* { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

*Thurſday* { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

*Friday* { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

*Saturday* Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

## White Havanna Sugar.

1401 boxes } of very ſuperior quality now diſcharg-
75 hhds. } ing from the ſhip Hamburgh Packet, at Walnut Street wharf—and for ſale by

*Philip Nicklin & Co.*

N. B.

THE SHIP

## Hamburg Packet,

SILAS SWAIN, Maſter,
For Sale, or Charter.

A eotf

## TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGON almoſt new, with a frame—and a pair of harneſs (Engliſh collars) has never been uſed—price 90 Dolls.

A Horſe 16 hands high, ſeven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harneſs—320.

Enquire No. 331, Market-ſtreet.

Auguſt 24. d1w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

## Letters and Converſations,

Between ſeveral *Young Ladies*, on improving and intereſting ſubjects.

Tranſlated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon*, with alterations and improvements,

*Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,*
*Price one dollar.*

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary diſtreſs, or of deſperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the ſoul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to ſolicit notice, where in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, becauſe *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an intereſting point of view, and preſents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publiſher was ſo much pleaſed with the peruſal, that he was perſuaded he ſhould do a pleaſing ſervice to the community by ſending it in o circulation. Auguſt 24—mwſ4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And for ſale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

## EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Conſiſting of a variety of Miſcellaneous Pieces for the inſtruction and amuſement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handſomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of theſe pieces are ſuch, that the book needs only to be known to be univerſally eſteemed one of the moſt valuable public tions th t can be put into the hands of young perſons.

"Delightful taſk to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
To breathe h' enlivening ſpirit, and to fix
The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt."

THOMSON.

Auguſt 24. mwſ4w

## COMMISSIONERS' SALES,

THE Commiſſioners of the counties of Lycoming and Northumberland, have given notice that they intend to proceed to the ſale of lands, for the arrearage of taxes, on the 7th of September next.

☞ The different printers in this city will render an eſſential ſervice to a great number of individuals by publiſhing this notice.

Aug. 18.

## FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in caſes
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and ſilver Watches
Window Glaſs 10 by 8
Glaſs Tumblers in caſes
Linſeed Oil in caſks, &c. &c.

*George Pennock,*
103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3aw

## NOTICE.

IF THEDY O'HARA, who ſome years ſince kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland, be living he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambroſe Marſhal, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive intereſting information.

*Auguſt* 4. mw&f4w

## THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have diſpoſed of the property aſſigned to them for the ſecuring the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorſements given by Edward Fox, for the uſe of the ſaid James Greenleaf; and the holders of ſuch notes, acceptances, and endorſements, are hereby notifyed that the ſubſcribers will ſettle with them for the amount of their reſpective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of aſſignment.

Applications to be made at ſouth-eaſt corner of Dock and Second ſtreets (the Dock-ſtreet ſide), between the hours of eleven and one o'clock every day, Sundays excepted

*Henry Pratt,*
*Tho. W. Francis,*
*John Miller, Jun.*
*John Aſhley,*
*Jacob Baker.*

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1797. d

## This Day Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

*Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,*

*Obſervations on certain Documents*

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION againſt *ALEXANDER HAMILTON*, Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

*WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.*

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatement of the baſe means practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile to their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr YOUNG

*Auguſt* 25

## The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage ſtarts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the firſt day, at Snowhill the ſecond day, at Northampton Court Houſe the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the paſſengers find a ſafe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, and the Stage ſtarts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the firſt night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The diſtance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 20 miles leſs than on any ſtage route between thoſe places

Too much cannot be ſaid in favor of the road, which is moſt excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any paſſenger, who, after having performed this route, will ſay that he ever travelled in a ſtage for the ſame diſtance, ſo good a road in America.

Auguſt 11. d1m. eotf.

## Imported in the lateſt arrivals from Amſterdam and Hamburg, and for ſale by

B. & J. BOHLEN,

*A large aſſortment of fine French Cambrics,*

| | |
|---|---|
| Platillas | Ruſſia and Dutch ſail cloth |
| Brittannias | Writing, poſt, and printing paper |
| Rouanes | |
| Brown Holland | Dutch calf ſkins |
| Checks and ſtripes | Prime madder |
| Ticklenburgs | Shell'd Barley |
| Oznaburgs | Looking glaſſes |
| White ſheetings | Hollow glaſs ware |
| Diaper | Slates |
| Brown rolls | Coffee mills |
| Umbrellas | Braſs kettles |
| Hair ribbons | Scythes and ſtraw knives |
| Black and white laces | Toys aſſorted in boxes |

Beſt Holland Gin in pipes
London particular Madeira Wine

July 24 m&thtf

*Imported in the ſhip Pigou,*

And for ſale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front ſtreet,

Hyſon
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon } TEAS.
Imperial

April 20. eotf

## *To be SOLD or RENTED,*

A LARGE 3 Story Brick Houſe, on the South ſide of Filbert ſtreet, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The Houſe is not plaſtered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houſes. It is ſuitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Cheſnut-Street.

Aug. 21. cod4t.

## IMPORTED

In the ſhip America, James Ewing, maſter, from Hamburgh,

Brown Hollands
White Platillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarſe Linens
Tapes
Looking Glaſſes } in caſes.
Glaſs Tumblers }

FOR SALE BY

*George Pennock.*

*Auguſt* 14. 3aw

## Young Hyſon Tea.

40 cheſts of a ſuperior quality—Alſo, 100 do. of Hyſon,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers, corner of Second and Pine ſtreet.

*C. Haight.*

June 21. eotf

*Health-Office, Philadelphia, 7th June, 1797.*

THE *Board of Health* offer to rent out the NEW CITY HOSPITAL, uſually called The *Wigwam*.

It may be occupied as a Tavern, for which there are excellent accommodations. The perſon taking it muſt be capable and willing to act in the capacity of a Steward; in caſe a contageous diſeaſe in the city ſhould at any time render it neceſſary to make uſe of the premiſes as a Hoſpital. It cannot therefore be let for any limited time—and the red painted frame building is to be reſerved. *Propoſals* in writing will be received at this office, ſtating what rent will be allowed under the foregoing circumſtances. None need apply without being able to produce the beſt recommendations.

*JOHN MILLER, Jun.*
Chairman of the Board of Health.

July 8. 5

## COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Juſt received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second-ſtreet, a freſh ſupply of

*Genuine Balſam of Honey,*

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botaniſt procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is conſidered in England as a *ſpecific* for the above complaints; it is alſo of ſingular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may alſo be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second ſtreet, and T. STIFF, 55, New-ſtreet, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having obſerved the happy effect of the medicine, (ſeveral caſes of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large ſupply, a part of which he has juſt received.

*Auguſt* 3. 1aw3w

## A Cook wanted.

A WOMAN who underſtands the buſineſs and can bring good recommendations, may find employ and receive generous wages by applying at No. 67, north Seventh-ſtreet.

Auguſt 15. *3t

## Wanted to purchaſe,

A pair of ſtout, well broke Horſes, young and ſound. Enquire at Mr. Oellers' Hotel, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Application muſt be made immediately.

*Auguſt* 12 *3t

*Inſurance Company of North America.*

THE Stockholders in this company are hereby informed, that purſuant to the fifth clauſe of their Charter, and at the requeſt of a "Number of Stockholders, who, together, are proprietors of Six Thouſand Shares, and upwards," a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 25th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpoſe of filling up a vacancy in their Direction; and taking into conſideration ſuch Regulations or Bye Laws as may be preſented in conformity with the Charter of Incorporation.

*EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.*

July 20. w&ſtS25

## The Partnerſhip,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is diſſolved by mutual conſent. All perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid Houſe are deſired to render the ſame to T. B Freeman; and thoſe indebted to the Houſe are deſired to make payment to him—By whom buſineſs will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front ſtreet.

*Auguſt* 7 cod4w

## PETER BORGER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has removed from No. 129, corner of Arch and Fourth, to No. 105 North Front, between Arch and Race ſtreets.

July 20. 2aw4w

*Roſs & Simſon,*

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in { Hogſheads, Tierces, and Barrels.

A ſmall parcel of nice cocoa in bags
few puncheons Jamaica ſpirits, fourth proof
Superior Teneriffee wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hoſiery to be ſold by the package
A few hampers beſt Engliſh cheeſe.

July 27. dtf.

## WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

*OF VARIOUS SIZES,*

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the ſingle Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subſcribers, corner of Arch and Front-ſtreet,

*James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.*

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 51wmwſtf

## Nathaniel Lewis & Son,

*Have for ſale at their ſtore, No. 70, adjoining George Latimer & Son, Pine-ſtreet Wharf,*

A Quantity of

## Madeira Wines

In pipes and half pipes
Madeira Walnuts and Citron, lately imported in the ſchooner Sincerity, Capt. Copia

*Alſo,*

25 Puncheons, ſecond and third proof, *Weſt-India Rum*, and a few Pipes of Brandy

They have conſtantly on hand and for ſale, French Burr and Country *Mill Stones* of various ſizes, and a general aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths* of the beſt quality, both American and Foreign manufacture. The former having proved, from ſeveral years experience of a number of millers in different parts of the United States at leaſt equal, and in many inſtances ſuperior to the European Cloths, we hope the manufacturer, Robert Dawſon, will meet with liberal encouragement in this important and uſeful undertaking. He has obtained a patent and excluſive right of making and vending *Boulting Cloths* on his improved plan for a number of years, and they are ſold only by himſelf in Lancaſter, ſtate of Pennſylvania, and by the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia.

June 14 d

## This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookſellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

*Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,*

By John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

## The Conſtitutions

Of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

*Of South-Carolina,*

L. L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

## Imported in the ſhip MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Maſter,

From Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy
Iriſh market claret in caſes } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

*Thomas Murgatroyd.*

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 buſhels Liverpool ſalt.

Aug. 24. tut&ſtf.

A PERSON OF INGENUITY, lately arrived from Europe, wiſhes to find here a place in the quality of a Director of a Glaſs-houſe, Chryſtal of all kinds, having particular means for the conſtruction of the kilns, pots, &c. and poſſeſſing likewiſe the articles uſed in the Glaſs houſes of England and France, having worked a long while in moſt of them. Every exertion will be made to render the manufactory deſerving of public approbation—He who wiſhes to ſpeak to him, will find him at No. 275 Front-ſtreet.

Auguſt 24 *4t

## For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,

*A valuable Lot of Ground;*

SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.

*Alſo, for Sale,*

## Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water-ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras ſtreets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

*The Subſcriber has for Sale,*

A large aſſortment of India Muſlins, coarſe and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Iriſh Linens and Sheetings, well aſſorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of firſt quality
Eaſt India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimſtone

*Mordecai Lewis.*

*Auguſt* 12. 3aw1m

## *Cedar Shingles.*

THE ſubſcriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a ſuperior quality, for ſale at 13 dollars per thouſand.

*William Hallowell,*
*No. 193 North Third-ſtreet.*

July 27. eo12t

## DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

### Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the firſt Survey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No. 117, in Race or Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia; at the houſe of Daniel St. Clair, Eſq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of James Chapman, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

### Notice is alſo given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authoriſed to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of Inſpection at Philadelphia, 3d Auguſt, 1797. } d1m

## Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in caſes
Juſt received, and for Sale by

*Rundle & Leech.*

*Aug.* 21. aw1f

*Philadelphia, 15th July, 1797*

NOTICE is hereby given, that ſeparate propoſals with ſealed covers will be received at my office until the eleventh day of September next, to furniſh by contract the following articles for the uſe of the Army of the United States in the year 1798.

First Contract for

Dragoons:
8 Sergeants coats
2 Muſicians, do.
10 Sergeants veſts
126 Privates coats
126 Privates veſts
64 Sergeants coats
32 Muſicians, do.
96 Sergeants veſts

Artilleriſts & Engineers:
192 Woolen overalls
192 Linen overalls
936 Privates coats
936 do. veſts
1872 Woolen overalls
1872 Linen do.
144 Sergeants coats
72 Muſicians, do.
216 Sergeants veſts
432 Linen overalls
432 Woolen do.

Infantry:
1893 Privates coats
1892 do. veſts
3784 Woolen overalls
3784 Linen do.

1ſt Contract, for 1288 Sergeants ſhirts
11816 Privates do.
12600 Socks

2d Contract, for 272 pair leather breeches

3d Contract, for 272 pair boots
4600 pair ſhoes, No. 1
8000 pair do. No. 2

4th Contract, for 1032 Artilleriſts and Engineers hats
2108 Infantry do.
136 Dragoon caps

The whole to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia, viz.

One fourth on or before the 15th day of February next.

One fourth on or before the 15th day of April next.

The remaining half on or before the 15th day of June next.

The articles are to be agreeable to ſuch patterns as ſhall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War.

Payments to be made as ſoon as the articles ſhall be delivered, and paſſed inſpection

*TENCH FRANCIS, Purveyor.*

eot11thSep.

*To Maſters and Pilots bringing up Veſſels from Foreign Ports to this City.*

WHereas ſundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this ſtate for the preventing peſtilential or infectious diſeaſes, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publiſh the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th ſections.

### HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

*Extract of an act for ſecuring the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of peſtilential and contagious diſeaſes.*

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every maſter or captain of any ſhip or veſſel coming from ſea (veſſels actually employed in the coaſting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, ſhall cauſe his ſhip or veſſel to be brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed in the ſtream of the river Delaware, oppoſite to the Health-Office on State-Iſland aforeſaid, and there to remain until he ſhall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Reſident Phyſician. And it, previouſly to obtaining ſuch certificate or bill of health, any maſter or captain ſhall ſuffer his ſhip or veſſel to approach nearer than the ſaid Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or ſhall land, cauſe or ſuffer to be landed, or brought on ſhore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving ſuch bill of health or certificate, he ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the ſame to the Health-Officer, ſuch maſter or captain ſhall forfeit and pay, for each and every ſuch offence, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or maſter of every ſhip or veſſel ſhall ſend a ſafe and commodious boat to bring the phyſician on board, and ſhall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making ſuch examination, or in caſe any ſubſequent examination by the Health Officer or Conſulting Phyſician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the maſter or captain ſhall expoſe or cauſe to be expoſed to the ſearch of the Reſident Phyſician, or of the Health Officer and Conſulting Phyſician (as the caſe may be) each and every part of the ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall preſent to his view each and every perſon or perſons on board thereof, and and ſhall alſo true and ſatisfactory anſwers make to all ſuch queſtions as the Reſident Phyſician, &c. at the time of examination ſhall aſk relative to the health of any port or place from which the ſhip or veſſel ſailed, or has ſince touched at—the number of perſons on board when the ſhip or veſſel entered on her voyage—the number of perſons that have ſince been landed or taken on board, and when and where reſpectively—what perſons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or ſhall at the time of examination, be infected with any peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe—and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the perſons on board with reſpect to their health or diſeaſes. And if any maſter or captain ſhall refuſe to expoſe as aforeſaid, or if he ſhall *conceal any ſick perſon, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforeſaid in his anſwers*, ſuch captain or maſter, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any perſon or perſons whatſoever (the Reſident Phyſician, &c. excepted) ſhall go on board any veſſel, before the maſter thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall pay the ſum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being abſolutely neceſſary that the foregoing ſections ſhould be punctually complied with, the ſubſcriber, in compliance with his duty, muſt exact a rigorous obſervance of the ſame, or elſe be under the neceſſity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. d&w

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CHARLESTON, Aug. 3.

Moſt ſhameful account of French depredations are received by the arrival of the ſchooner Liberty, Capt. Barner, in 12 days from Cape Francois.

Their capture of American veſſel extends even to thoſe bound to their own ports The Schr. Hetty Capt. Heyſhem of this port, was cleared out, bound to Petit Guave; on her paſſage, ſhe fell in with a Britiſh cruizer, who ordered her for an Engliſh port, endorſing upon her regiſter, that if detected in a ſecond attempt to enter a French port, or if taken coming from one, ſhe ſhould be condemned both veſſel and cargo. Having got then clear of the Engliſh cruizer, Capt. Heyſham ſtill directed his courſe for his firſt deſtination, and was captured by a French privateer, carried into Port de Paix, and there veſſel and cargo were condemned.

The ſloop Gen. Green of this port, bound to the Cape was taken on her paſſage by an Engliſh cruizer, ſent into the Mole forced to ſell 200 bbls. of pork of her cargo and allowed to depart, which ſhe did, and in purſuing her deſtination was taken by a French privateer, carried into the Cape, and there cleared by the intereſt of Capt Buſchman, when through the villainy of the capt. one Lewis, ſhe would have been condemned, he having voluntarily ſigned a declaration that the General Green was bound to the Mole.

The market at the Cape is glutted with all kinds of American produce, except pork which will command 18 dollars caſh per barrel, if the adminiſtration at the Cape do not ſeize it.

The adminiſtration at Cape Francois ſeize yet, all cargoes and pay for none; they give receipts for the ſeizures, payable next crop. Their practices and their payments have been and are well known, and the merchants are not to be pitied, who thus fooliſhly ſacrifice their property.

Accounts were received at Cape Francois before the Liberty ſailed, of a very valuable American Indiaman, a Prize having arrived at Porto Rico; is ſuppoſed to be the Aſia, belonging to Philadelphia, captured on the 9th ult. off the Capes of Delaware.

The brig Friendſhip, capt. Hodges, of and bound to Salem from Bengal, (which ten days ago we mentioned to have been captured by the French privateer brig Triumphant, on the 26th of June, and part of the crew put on board capt. Woodman, of the brig Aurora of this port from Rochfort,) had arrived at Fort Dauphin, and veſſel and cargo been condemned.

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Extract of a letter from Pendleton county, Waſhington diſtrict, July 4, 1797.

"We have juſt finiſhed a moſt pleaſing day, made ſo by a combination of happy circumſtances. The recurrence of the anniverſary of our independence, although our ſenſibility may have been awakened, has been hitherto witneſſed in ſilence; but the return of the preſent, the 21ſt, when America arrived at age, made it too ſtrikingly intereſting to be paſſed over without fixing upon it the marks of our ſincere joy and exultation.

"General notice of the celebration having been given by the managers during the ſitting of our court, on the 27th ultimo, and that general Anderſon had very politely accepted a requeſt of the volunteer company of light horſe, to deliver an oration on the occaſion, as large a concourſe of the inhabitants of the county aſſembled as was ever before known.

"At day-break this auſpicious morn was uſhered in by the firing of a field-piece.

"About ten, capt. Earle's volunteer company of light horſe paraded before the court-houſe. The uniform, with the enſigns or colours, being quite new, and the men well armed and mounted, their truly martial appearance afforded great pleaſure to their fellow citizens. The corps afterwards retired to exerciſe, in doing which they ſhewed great proficiency. After going through a variety of manœuvres, the party divided, returned to the town, and, having made a ſpirited charge in the preſence of all the ſpectators, diſmounted.

"At twelve a ſignal gun was fired to form a proceſſion to the court-houſe. The ladies were placed in the front, conducted by major Farrar; general Anderſon, preceded by the cornet with the colours, followed, ſaluted *en paſſant* by a field-piece, and accompanied by Meſſrs. Thomas Hunter, Striplin, and Miller, the managers for the day. Capt. Earle at the head of his company of horſe, ſucceeded; and the whole was filled up by the large body of citizens.

"The ladies and gentlemen having taken their ſeats, general Anderſon delivered a patriotic and well adapted oration, replete with political information and judicious advice to his fellow citizens.

"The oration being cloſed, the company returned, in the ſame order, to a civic arbour prepared for the purpoſe, under which a handſome dinner was ſerved up, and of which the ladies firſt partook. The gentleman ſucceeded, general Anderſon preſiding.

"During dinner, the following toaſts were given by the Preſident, each accompanied by the diſcharge of a cannon:

1. The United States of America—May wiſdom preſide over her legiſlative councils; and juſtice her judiciary; and prudence and reſolution, her executive.

2. The Congreſs of the United States—May their councils be governed by moderation and firmneſs.

3. The Preſident of the United States—May the manly determination of ſentiments delivered in his ſpeech on opening the preſent Congreſs, tend ſtill to ſecure the bleſſings of independence on terms compatible with the rights, intereſt and honor, of the American nation.

4. The Vice-Preſident—May his great abilities be continued in exerciſe for the happineſs of his country

5. Major-General Pinckney, our beloved fellow citizen—the determined patriot, and the enlightened ſtateſman.

6. May we while deprecating any efforts which may be made to diſſolve the connexion of the people with the government ſhew our ſenſibility of injuries, our determination to retain the government of ourſelves; and, above all, that in ſupporting our independence, we are an united—not a divided people.

7. May the tone of the American people, united with their government, manifeſt to all nations a ſincere and unchanging ſolicitude for peace, accompanied with a fixed reſolution, if it cannot be obtained by negociation, to repel hoſtility.

8. The Congreſs of 1776.

9. The memory of thoſe magnanimous heroes who fell in defence of the independence of our country—May they long live in Columbia's warm remembrance.

10. GEORGE WASHINGTON., the father of his country—May the evening of his days be as happy and tranquil, as his life has been illuſtrious.

11. La Fayette, the diſintereſted and gallant aſſertor of our freedom—May the happineſs reſerved for him in this land of liberty, be commenſurate with the unparalleled ſeverity of his ſufferings.

12. Agriculture and Commerce—the baſis of proſperity at home, and reſpectability abroad.

13. The Fair daughters of Columbia—May they be equally diſtinguiſhed and honored for their virtue, as for their beauty.

14. Captain Earle's volunteer company of Light-Horſe—May they excel in diſcipline—and, when glory and their country calls, in their patriotic zeal be exceeded by none of their fellow-citizens.

15. Pendleton County—May her population and civilization ever go hand in hand.

16. THE DAY—May its due influence be waſted into the regions of ſlavery!

After drinking the toaſts, the following ſong, *on the Fabric of our union and independence*, was ſung, to the tune of, *the top-ſails*, &c.

Fair freedom, lend thy gracious aid,
To ſing our fabric's fame;
By patriots rais'd, celeſtial maid!
It boaſts thy ſacred name:
On thy broad baſis, may it be
The pride and ſafeguard of the free!

Here juſtice holds her even ſcales,
And graſps her rightful ſword;
As truth directs, ſhe never fails
To puniſh or reward:
Here equal law is virtue's guide,
And virtue's ſons therein confide.

Here blue ey'd peace with gentle ſway,
Extends her bleſſings far;
Though by her dictates rul'd, we may
Be ſtill prepar'd for war:
The force which from our union grows,
Shall aid our friends and cruſh our foes.

Thus is our independence rear'd
On freedom, ſtrength and peace;
By virtue lov'd by faction fear'd,
For faction's ſelf muſt ceaſe.
Contented now we'll happy live,
While induſtry and trade ſhall thrive!

Come! Ceres, come! in golden pride,
Adorn each waving field;
Come! with Pomona by thy ſide,
And fruitful harveſts yield:
The heav'nly pair their favors ſhow'r,
And agriculture owns their pow'r.

See Commerce with extended hand,
Flies the reſtraint of kings;
And foreign riches to this land,
From ev'ry climate brings:
Bleſs'd by her ſmiles, we ſoon ſhall find,
That where ſhe's free, ſhe's always kind.

May Science and her handmaid, Art,
To this new world belong!
And infant muſes joy impart
In ſtrains of ſportive ſong!
Apollo ſee! with glory dreſt,
Appears refulgent in the weſt.

America is thus become,
A ſeat to freedom dear,
Where virtuous ſtrangers find a home,
And no oppreſſion fear.
Theſe riſing ſtates ſhall be renown'd,
By plenty, art, and ſcience crown'd.

"After dinner a ſelect ball was given by the gentlemen, at which appeared a conſiderable number of moſt reſpectable ladies.

"The buſineſs of the day, throughout, was conducted with great order and decorum; and the citizens in general returned at an early part of the evening to their reſpective homes, highly delighted with a ſcene ſo novel and intereſting.

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MEMORY.

The late Doctor Franklin, in the more early part of his life, belonged to a debating ſociety in Philadelphia. At one of their meetings, it was the doctor's turn to propoſe two queſtions, which were as follow,—Who of all people in the world, have the beſt memories?—ſecond:—Who of all people in the world, have the worſt memories? This occaſioned much learned diſquiſition amoung the members. One argued that people of the beſt memories, are thoſe bleſſed with health and ſtrength, ſtrong nerves, vigorous apprehenſions, and in the prime of life.—Others pretended that as memory, like all other human faculties, is improveable: thoſe have the beſt memories that had during a long courſe of education, been obliged to learn much by heart, and thus became adepts in the art of remembering.—Multitudes of arguments were brought according to every one's fancy; but on the other queſtion it was univerſally agreed that very old people muſt have the worſt memories of any, as in the declining ſtage of human nature the nerves become weak, and the organization of the brain ſo far calloufed as to retain but weekly the impreſſion of paſt events. There was no end to the learned theories broached on the occaſion. At laſt Franklin got up, and with the graveſt face in the world, informed the ſociety, that of all men living, CREDITORS had the beſt memories, and DEBTORS the worſt.

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*Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper.*

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No 119, Cheſnut-ſtreet. July 19.

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NEW-YORK, Auguſt 26.

*National Debt and Reſources of France and England.*

Citizen St. Aubin has juſt made a comparative ſtatement of the public debt of France and that of England. He ſtates the capital of the debt of England to be 400 millions, that of France to be 200,833,666l. ſterling. The population of England 10 millions; that of France 28 millions. Share of each individual in the debt of England, 30l. ſterling; in France, 7l. 3s. 4d. ſterling. Each acre is loaded with a portion of the capital, in England, about 6l. 5s.—in France, 1l. 13s. 4d. ſterling. Effective ſpecie in England 25,000,000l. ſterling. in France 66,000,000l. ſterling.

*The Faſhions at Paris for Women.*

White, violet, ſlate-blue Shamoy robes, with a triangular opening upon the boſom, with a neck *a Pantique*, like men's ſhirts. *Head-Dreſs*—Wigs of cheſnut, lighter colour, or aſh colour; *chignon* turned up, Spencer hats, caps tied under the chin with black velvet; iron grey or ſlate coloured ſtockings, and flat ſhoes.

*The Hull Advertiſer of July 8, ſays*—Monday, July 3, died, capt. John Eaton, who had been appointed by lord Bridport acting captain of the Marlborough, of 74 guns. He arrived in town on the preceding day, and attended on Monday at the admiralty about ten o'clock, and ſent up his name to earl Spencer. The meſſenger brought down word that his lordſhip could not be ſpoken with until twelve o'clock. Captain Eaton waited in the lieutenant's room till near that hour, and ſeveral perſons paſſed in and out without obſerving any thing particular in his conduct. A capt. Oughton was the only perſon in the room, and was looking out of the window, when hearing ſome noiſe, he turned round, and ſaw capt. Eaton had ſtabbed himſelf in the belly with a kind of dirk, and was making further attempts to deſtroy himſelf. He immediately called for aſſiſtance, but before any could reach him, capt. Eaton had ſtabbed himſelf in the ſide and in the neck, but the firſt wound was mortal, as part of the entrails had burſt out. During the agonies of death, ſeveral looſe expreſſions eſcaped the Suicide. He cried out, "Juſtice, lord Spencer, juſtice!"—"I have done my duty!"—"D———n to all Traitors!" and then mentioned the names of two officers. A medical gentleman was called in, but the unfortunate officer died in about 20 minutes, and was laid out on the floor of the room, with a ſheet to cover his body. It was to remain there till the morning, then to be removed to the duke of Clarence public houſe adjoining, where the coroner's inqueſt is to ſit. Capt. Eaton was about 30 years of age, had the character of an excellent officer, and orders had been given for his being made poſt as yeſterday. It is difficult to account for this paroxiſm of rage; but he is ſuppoſed to have been much affected with the mutiny on board his ſhip.

*Price of Liberty.*

The Belgiums have paid for their union to France 850,000,000 of livres, beſides 1,500,000 of the fineſt trees in the foreſts. When John Bull was told this, he ſhrugged his ſhoulders, and declared "all the liberty and equality in the world was not worth a quarter of the ſum!—850,000,000!!!"

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LONDON, June 21—22.

Eaſt, the meſſenger, we underſtand, on Saturday, brought advice that the property of the Engliſh, at Venice, had been ſeized by the French, who had alſo attached in the bank a very conſiderable ſum belonging to his majeſty.

June 23—24.

Genoa has followed the fate of Venice. The Senate has yielded, and the whole power is conceded to Buonaparte, who has placed it in a proviſional council.

The Lion and Agamemnon ſtill hold out; they refuſe to give up their delegates. The Neptune, it is ſaid, is expected in a day or two to take coercive meaſures againſt them.

Stanton, a ſeaman, at the time of the Leopard's eſcaping from the mutinous fleet, drove a half pike through an officer's body, but he was ſhot in the back by a marine. The ball is at this moment in his groin, and he will not ſuffer it to be extracted.

A neutral veſſel arrived at Dover on Saturday, with paſſengers from Calais. The capt. has given information, that on Friday morning an Engliſh ſmack arrived at Calais from the Nore, with 17 or 18 ſeamen, and four women, who were all committed to priſon immediately on their going aſhore.

The lords of the admiralty have ſelected the members of the court martial wholly from the ſhips ſitting in the river; not one captain of the rebellious ſhips being choſen on it.

A convoy is petitioned for and expected here the firſt of July, to take to Spithead the ſhips now loading for Portugal.

The embargo on veſſels trading between this port and London is now taken off, and we underſtand, that armed ſhips will frequently be ſailing from hence to the Nore, to give protection to ſuch veſſels as ſhall put themſelves under their convoy.

Capt. W. Clayton, of the Prince William armed ſhip, ſails this day for the Nore with the London traders. She has fourteen 24 pounders on her main deck.

June 24—25.

## QUARRELS—at PARIS—Alſo betwixt the Council of 500 and the Directory.

We have received the Paris journals up to the 22d inſt. The ſpirit of party runs high in France, where the people, with that facility of temper which has always characteriſed them, ſeem on the point of being led to retrace the ſteps of the revolution, and to recal ſome principles which they ſo totally overthrow. Every thing is governed by faction; and it is now the mode of the elegant circle of Paris to apologize for prejudice. The emigrants of all deſcriptions are crowding back into the country, and ariſtocracy no longer ſhelters itſelf under the maſk even of moderation. Societies are formed avowedly for the correction of republican ideas, and a venal preſs is actively engaged in preparing the public mind for a gradual return to the ſuperſtition of their anceſtors.

The arrogance of the French directory lately received a mortifying check. Gilbert Deſmoliers, at the cloſe of a maſterly ſpeech on the finances, ſaid, addreſſing himſelf to the council of 500, "The directory preſumes to criticiſe your opinions. It has been propoſed that my report ſhould be ſent to the directory. I do not wonder at this motion, ſince one of the directors demanded, in my preſence, that I ſhould be obliged to lay the ſpeech I delivered on their table.—(The council ſhewed it the moſt marked diſapprobation.)—It is high time that the directory ſhould be taught not to alarm the public by indecent meſſages, but to confine itſelf to its functions, to wait your orders, and not to meddle with your diſcuſſions." This ſpeech was liſtened to by the council with the utmoſt attention, and received with ſtrong indications of general applauſe.

The diſcuſſions in the council of five hundred, on the ſubject of finance, have been long and violent. In the courſe of them, the directory have been treated with little ceremony. Males, one of the members of the council, obſerved, that there was the greateſt danger in leaving five men maſters of the public fortune; and that their reſponſibility would be of little advantage when all the public reſources ſhould be exhauſted. The project of Deſmoliers was adopted; the object of which was, to deprive the executive directory of a diſcretionary power in the application of the public funds.

A late meſſage of the directory to the council of 500, read in ſecret, contains a moſt alarming picture of the actual ſtate of the finances. It begins communicating to the councils a memorial of the Bureau of Police, reſpecting the hoſpitals, the priſons, and all the inſtitutions of humanity. Bitter tears of agony muſt be ſhed when one reads the following details contained in this report.—Out of 1800 infants placed in the foundling hoſpital at Paris, ſince the month of laſt December, 1500 have periſhed in conſequence of bad nouriſhment, or rather the want of nurſes, who were obliged to quit the hoſpital as their wages were not paid. The priſons ſuffer the ſame penury, and there is good reaſon to believe, that for want of care, the priſoners may eſcape. The public functionaries experience the greateſt delays in the payment of their ſalaries, and ſeveral of them have deſtroyed themſelves. A long ſilence of conſternation ſucceeded the reading of this meſſage. Gilbert Deſmoliers broke this ſilence by reproaching the directory with the bad ſyſtem of adminiſtration which it continued to purſue, the practice which it had of ſwallowing up, by anticipation, the product of the contributors, on the privilege which it regularly gave to the contractors on objects the moſt ſacred, ſuch as the hoſpitals and the priſons. A warm diſcuſſion took place, which ended in the meſſage being referred to the committee of finances. —(Tableau de la France et de l'Europe.)

On Thurſday there was a meeting of the proprietors of the bank of England, when it appeared, that government had already repaid to the bank a part of what was owing, and that in the courſe of the year the whole debt of 5,500,000l. would be diſcharged; beſides 1,200,000l. lent on the malt and land taxes, 500,000l. on exchequer bills and other advances, making in the whole about 8,000,000l. ſterling.

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TRIAL and SENTENCE of PARKER.

The trial of this dreadful mutineer came on yeſterday on board the Neptune, lying off Greenhithe. The charges againſt the priſoner were—for cauſing or endeavouring to cauſe mutinous aſſemblies on board his majeſty's ſhip Sandwich, and others of his majeſty's ſhips at the Nore, on or about the 12th of May laſt,—for diſobeying the lawful orders of his ſuperior officers—and for treating his officers with diſreſpect.

The court was compoſed of the following officers:

Preſident, Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Paſley, Bart.

Commodore Sir Eraſmus Gower, Neptune; captain Stanhope, do. capt. Williamſon, Agincourt; capt. Markham, Centaur; capt. Wells, Lancaſter; capt. Sir T. Williams, Endymion; capt. Rion, Princeſs Auguſta Yt. capt. King, Sirius; capt. Lane, Acaſto; capt. Pierrepont, Naiad; capt. Ramage, Prince Frederick.

Capt. Moſs of the Sandwich appeared as proſecutor.

Vice Admiral Buckner was the firſt evidence againſt Parker. He was croſs-examined by the priſoner, as were moſt of the witneſſes; and he appeared to do it with more ability than could be expected in his ſituation. The point of his heading the mutiny, as might be ſuppoſed, was clearly eſtabliſhed, as was alſo that of his being one of the moſt active in getting the ſhips to fire on the Repulſe when aground, in endeavouring to eſcape from the mutinous fleet. Thomas Burry, a ſeaman of the Monmouth, depoſed that Parker came on board that ſhip, and ordered one Vance to aſſiſt in directing the Monmouth againſt the Repulſe. The priſoner ſaid, "damn you ſlip your bower, and go along ſide the Repulſe, and ſend her to hell, where ſhe belongs to, and ſhew her no quarters in the leaſt." Parker croſs-examined this witneſs. He ſaid, "you have been telling a great deal about hell; I wiſh to know if you have been promiſed any thing for advancing this helliſh account." The witneſs replied in the negative. The evidence took up two days. At the cloſe, the preſident then informed the priſoner, that the evidence for the proſecution was cloſed, and deſired to know when he would be prepared to proceed in his defence. The priſoner ſaid he muſt beg ſome time to prepare for his defence—it would be neceſſary for him to have extracts from the evidence. He had no friends with him, and therefore he could not be ready to go on with his defence to-morrow. The court told him they were willing to allow him every proper indulgence; but at the ſame time it muſt be recollected that there were ſeveral officers kept from public ſervice, and therefore all unneceſſary delay muſt be avoided. The court then gave him till Monday.

Parker has written a very ſubmiſſive letter to Sir Thos. Paſley, expreſſing his ſatisfaction at ſo reſpectable a character being choſen to preſide over his trial. The wife of Parker has preſented a paper to the admiralty, ſtating to the board that her huſband is at times in a ſtate of infanity, and has incloſed in her addreſs to them a certificate of his diſcharge from the Royal William, in 1794, on account of ſymptoms of mental derangement; which of courſe will be laid before the court.

Monday, June 27. This day Parker entered upon his defence. He read it himſelf, and brought a number of evidences. The whole was conducted better than might be expected from a perſon of his talents, and in his ſituation.

The preſident adviſed him, as there were very heavy charges brought againſt him, to conſider whether there was not any other perſon whoſe evidence might weigh in his favour.

The priſoner aſked whether, if any thing occurred in the courſe of day, he could derive any advantage from it.

The preſident told him that was impoſſible—if he let ſlip the preſent opportunity he would not have another.

The priſoner expreſſed his confidence in the Court, that they would lean to the ſide of mercy, and the ſtrict Juſtice would be done him; he thought he had already made it appear that it was owing to his exertions that the Sandwich had been delivered up to the command of her officers, and that inſtead of being a leader of the mutiny, he had done every thing in his power to check and keep it under.

The priſoner was ordered to withdraw, and the court was cleared for the purpoſe of leaving the members ſo deliberate upon the ſentence.

In two hours and a half the court was reopened, and the priſoner being called in, the ſentence of the court was read by the Judge Advocate, which was.

That after deliberating upon the evidences on both ſides, the Court was unanimouſly of opinion, that the ſaid Richard Parker is guilty of all the charges brought again him; that in conſideration of thoſe crimes, as unprecedented in their nature, as they were wicked in their tendency, and which were no leſs deſtructive of the intereſts of the navy than they were injurious to the proſperity of the country, the court were unanimouſly of opinion, that the ſaid Richard Parker ſhould ſuffer death, and be hanged until he be dead. They accordingly adjudged him to be hanged on board what ſhip, and at what time the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty may be pleaſed to appoint.

Parker, the priſoner, with a degree of fortitude and undiſmayed compoſure, which excited the aſtoniſhment and admiration of every one, ſpoke as follows:

"I bow to your ſentence with all due ſubmiſſion, being convinced I have acted from the dictates of good conſcience.—God, who knows the hearts of all men, will, I hope, receive me. I hope that my death alone will atone to the country; and that thoſe brave men who have acted with me will receive a general pardon; I am ſatisfied they will all return to their duty with alacrity!"

Preſident, It is in the breaſt of the court to order you for execution immediately, but we think it better to give you time to repent your crime.

Priſoner, I return you my thanks for the indulgence.

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Statement of Mrs. ANN PARKER's unremitting endeavours to obtain an interview with her huſband, on board the Sandwich, previous to his execution; with the extraordinary manner in which ſhe recovered the body from the place of interment at Sheerneſs, and other events ſubſequent to its arrival in London, *as related by herſelf.*

After delivering her petition in favour of her huſband to Earl Morton, who promiſed to preſent it to the Queen, Mrs. Parker waited at St, James's till five o'clock in the afternoon, on Thurſday the 29th of June; when loſing all hopes of a favourable anſwer, ſhe proceeded into the city, and got into a coach ſetting off for Rocheſter, where ſhe arrived about 11 o'clock that evening. She immediately agreed with a boatman who was going to Sheerneſs with garden ſtuff to take her on board at 4 the next morning, which was that fixed for her huſband's execution. She embarked accordingly, as ſoon as the tide would ſerve, and got down along-ſide the Sandwich about ſeven. The ſentinels ordered the boat off, ſhe deſired permiſſion to ſpeak with Richard Parker—the anſwer was, that if the boat did not put off, they muſt fire into it. In ſpite of her remonſtrances, the boatman now proceeded to Sheerneſs, aſſuring her, that as the yellow flag was not up, no execution would take place that day. She inſtantly procured another boat from the dock ſtairs, and, as ſhe was rowed up to Blackſtakes, ſhe obſerved the fatal flag hoiſted on board the Sandwich—her application was renewed with tenfold entreeties to get on board, but to no effect, and again ſhe was taken back to Sheerneſs, the waterman having ſtipulated only to put her on board the Sandwich, and being obliged to go back for perſons he was engaged to carry. She hired a third veſſel with no more ſucceſs; for juſt as ſhe approached the ſhip, ſhe ſaw the fatal proceſſion of her huſband from the quarter deck to the fore-

caſtle, when ſhrieking out "Oh my dear huſband!" ſhe fainted away. On recovering ſhe ſaw him mount the platform on the cat-head, and the clergyman in his robes go from him, and from that moment ſhe ſays ſhe "ſaw nothing but the ſea, which appeared covered with blood!"—Thus ſenſeleſs ſhe was rowed a third time on ſhore.—She embarked in the fourth boat, and ſaw him from a diſtance at the yard arm, juſt before he was lowered down; by the time ſhe reached the ſhip, the body had been received into a ſhell, and carried away for interment.

She requeſted of admiral Lutwidge to have the body, but being refuſed, ſhe went the ſame evening to the burying ground, and ſeeing three women near the ground, ſhe imparted to them who ſhe was, with her deſign of recovering the body of her huſband, and requeſted their aſſiſtance, to which they readily aſſented. She directly aſcended the gate-way, and helped the women, till all got over; when with their hands alone they removed the earth that covered the coffin, which was laid but a little way in the ground: having raiſed it, they contrived to get it over the gate, and then ſat upon the c ffin, to conceal it from the centinels of the Barrier gate, hard by, till four o'clock in the morning: the draw-bridge being now wound up, a fiſh cart came out of the garriſon on its way to Rocheſter, when ſhe prevailed upon the driver to convey the body to that place for a guinea, which he undertook. Arriving at Rocheſter, ſhe agreed with the driver of a caravan to take it to town for ſix guineas more, and deliver it at the Hoop and Horſe-ſhoe, Queen-ſtreet, Little Tower-Hill, where, it ſeems, ſhe had hired a room for the purpoſe, and brought the key in her pocket. The body had not been here long, before a mob was collected to ſee it, and Mrs. Parker was ſummoned before a magiſtrate to give an account why ſhe removed him. She replied, to have him buried like a Chriſtian. The magiſtrate then aſked whether it was true that ſhe had ſuffered him to be ſhewn for money? She burſt into a flood of tears, and replied, "*Do I appear like a monſter ſo unnatural!*" It was proved afterwards that there was not the ſmalleſt foundation for ſo unnatural a report. The body was at length depoſited in the vault of St. Mary, Whitechapel, the burial ſervice being performed by the Rev. Mr. Wright, the rector.

*Trial of the Mutineers of the Pompee.*

Yeſterday morning at nine o'clock, a court-martial was aſſembled on board his Majeſty's ſhip Royal William, at Spithead, conſiſting of The hon. Capt. Pakenham, Preſident.

Captains Oplin, Montague, Faulkner, Pickmore, Peyton, Yorke, Leoge, Barker, Middleton Wilkinſon Fraſer and Herbert—for the trial of Guthrie, Calloway Aſhley, Johnſon and Davies, for making, and endeavouring to make, mutinous aſſemblies, all on board his Majeſty's ſhip La Pompee; and James Braham, for being preſent at ſuch aſſemblies, all of them belonging to the above ſhip. Ten witneſſes were examined yeſterday on the part of the proſecution, wyich all tended to criminate Calloway, Aſhley, Guthrie and Johnſon. Hitherto nothing has appeared againſt Braham, and nothing further againſt Davies, than that the other four held their meetings in his birth, and that it was the place they ſwore all ſuch people in as they could, through ignorance or otherwiſe, prevail on to take an oath to aſſiſt their views in petitioning for peace, which could not be brought about, they ſaid, without the diſmiſſal of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and which, they added, they were determined to effect. Calloway, who ſeems to be the moſt hardened fellow among them, obſerved to one of the people to whom he tendered the oath of being true to each other, to obtain by all means peace and liberty, that he was an old man, and that his life could not be of much conſequence—however, he would freely ſacrifice it, ſee his heart's blood flow and drink it afterwards ſooner than relinquiſh the object of forcing the Miniſters out of place, and have an immediate peace. All the evidences in this day's proceedings were reſpectable looking men, and gave their teſtimony in ſo clear a manner, that there is little doubt of what muſt be the fate of the mutineers. Guthrie is a fine looking man, is the Captain's Cockſwain, and alſo Quarter-Maſter of the ſhip. When off Uſhant, he pointed to it and ſaid "There live our friends, and not our enemies." Aſhley is young, and by trade a patten maker—was a levy quota man; and ſeems to be fond of talking. Calloway is about 50, an ill looking fellow; is alſo a quota man; and ſo is Johnſon. Davies and Braham ſeem to feel more for their ſituation than any of the reſt. The court has adjourned till nine o'clock to morrow.

Friday, June 23. This morning the court, according to adjoinment met again on board the Royal William, when Aſhley was put on his defence, who accuſed Guthrie of being the moſt prominent feature and active perſon in this buſineſs. He endeavoured to invalidate one or two evidences againſt him, by proving that they had frequent quarrels. He made an appeal to the feelings of the court, but did not attempt to diſprove the facts eſtabliſhed againſt him.

Johnſon proved, that he always was a man of a ſerious turn of mind, and prefered ſolitude to the ſociety of man; that he often expreſſed a wiſh to lead the life of a hermit, and intended to offer himſelf to Lord Mount Edgecumbe, who he underſtood had a cell for a recluſe, under particular and rigid reſtrictions.

Davis produced ſo many and ſuch reſpectable witneſſes in favour of him generally, that every impreſſion of his being a principal, was done away.

Braham was fully convicted of having uſed turbulent language, but in other reſpects he proved his character and conduct to be generally good.

The court then paſſed ſentence of death againſt Guthrie, Calloway, Aſhley and Johnſon; Braham is to be confined 12 months, and Davis was acquitted. Guthrie and Calloway were recommended to mercy.

Saturday—Orders have been ſent down from the Board of Admiralty, ordering the execution of Aſhley and Johnſon, and reprieving Guthrie and Colloway.

June 28—29.

The funds roſe on Saturday more than 3 per cent. on the ſpecific tidings brought by the French flag of truce. Conſols, for the July opening, were up 55 1-2; and the diſcount on the loyalty loan was reduced to 10 per cent.

A commercial intercourſe is, in ſome degree, already opened between England and the French republic, and conſiderable quantities of goods have been recently ſhipped for France, without interruption from the governments of either country.

A letter received from Venice, dated May 31, ſays, "the dreadful ſtate priſons from which ſo many wretched victims of tyranny have been precipitated, with ſtones faſtened round their necks, in ſilence and ſecrecy, into the ſea, are demoliſhed; and the acts of ſtate proceſs, which had been commenced againſt ſeveral perſons before the arrival of the French, annulled. Free liberty of ſpeech, which has been denied ſo many hundred years, is now fully enjoyed here."

Letters from Genoa, dated the 6th of June, ſay, that the revolution has broke out at Port Maurice, at Percins, at Finale, at Pietra, and other places. The two parties have come to blows, and blood has been ſhed; but victory remained with thoſe who wiſhed to plant the French tree of liberty in the territory of Genoa.

The harbour of Genoa is forthwith to be ſhut againſt England.

A revolution has now broke the whole weſtern coaſt of the Genoeſe territory [Riviere di Ponete]. Trees of liberty have been planted in many places. The grand queſtion, whether a democratic government ſhall be eſtabliſhed, and all titles of nobility aboliſhed, as in Venice? has been determined in the affirmative. A prodigious multitude of people aſſembled before the hotel of the French Miniſter, ſhouting, "Long live the democracy—live liberty." Faypoult came to the window and anſwered by exclaiming, "Long live the Genoeſe people—long live the French people." The whole city appears ſatisfied with the change, and anxiouſly expects the arrival of General Buonaparte.

Diſturbances likewiſe prevail in the little republic of Lucca, where attempts are making to introduce the democratical form of government. The greater part of Italy has now aſſumed an entirely new political form.

At Padua the French were preparing to carry away the tongue and chin of St. Authony, the patron Saint of that city, with other valuable relics, but the inhabitants redeemed them by raiſing 35,000 livres in a few hours.

An article from Milan, May 29, ſays, a number of Prelates in the Popiſh provinces, have now renounced their vows of chaſtity.

All the Italian provinces which wiſh for a democratic form of government, are now conſolidated into one, and form the new Italian republic, which in Italy is called the Ciſapline [or the republic on this ſide the Alps], and in France the Tranſalpine, [or that beyond the Alps]—General Buonaparte has divided this republic into eight departments, conſiſting of the diſtrict of Milan, Bologna, Ferrara, Reggio, Modena, Maſſa Carara, and a great part of the Venetian territory. Milan will be the capital.

The navigation of the Lake Lugano, which the Swiſs have already conteſted both with the French and the Lombardians, appears likely to bring on a rupture between the Cantons and the French Republic. The former, terrified by the fate of Venice and Genoa, have already ſent ſeveral deputations to General Buonaparte, and have endeavoured to ſettle matters on friendly terms; but at the ſame time they put themſelves in the moſt reſpectable ſtate of defence.

July 2—3.

In the evening we received by expreſs, the Journals of the 28th and 29th. They are entirely ſilent reſpecting any commotion having taken place, and the only articles that bear at all a complexion of that nature, are the Editorial comments of ſome Journals on the ſtate of parties, and pretended or real diſcoveries of certain plots prevented in time from being executed by the vigilance of the Directory. On the night of the 27th, all the artillery of Paris were ordered upon duty, with orders to be ready to act at a minute's warning. Guards were planted at every avenue, and numerous patroles paraded the different ſtreets through the whole night.—This we believe to have been the origin of the report that came over with the papers of the 27th. Of the cauſe of theſe movements we have no ſatisfactory account in any of the journals. It would appear, however, that ſome alarm had been given to government, againſt which they thought proper to take meaſures.

The clubs are again become objects of terror, and a diſcuſſion has taken place on them in the council. If we may believe the Eclair, the club of Salm, which has taken the name of the Circle Conſtitutionel, has nominated a directorial commiſſion, conſiſting of Taleyrand Perigord, Sieyes, Garat, Veyrieu, Honore, Riony, and the Miniſter Merlin. We can only ſay that if the club is compoſed of ſuch men, it is a formidable barrier indeed againſt that of Clichy.

The Directory ſeems to be courting the favour of the antient *Feuillant*, or *Conſtitutional* party, which is more conſiderable for its talents than its numbers.

The Council of Elders have rejected the haſty decree of Gilbert Deſmoliers for taking the initiation of all expences out of the hands of the Directory, and putting them under a Commiſſion of Treaſury. This is the moſt important article of intelligence brought by the laſt papers, ſince the rejection of this decree re-eſtabliſhes the Directory in power, and ſhews that for ſome time at leaſt they are likely to prevail in all the great queſtions upon which they are at iſſue with their opponents.

There are not leſs than between three and four hundred mutineers yet to be tried; the Warrior is full of this deſcription of naval priſoners.

In the Houſe of Commons yeſterday, a pretty long diſcuſſion took place on the Canal tax.—Mr. Keene, Sir W. Pulteney, Mr. Huſſey, Mr. Wigley, Sir J. Sinclair, and Mr. Dent, objected to the principle of the tax, and to its oppreſſive tendency. The latter ſaid he was chairman to the *Delegates* (a laugh)—the Canal Delegates, he meant. Mr. Huſſey propoſed a tax on pleaſure grounds in lieu of it, and Sir John Sinclair an annual one of a guinea on gold watches. It was alſo ſtated, in oppoſition to the tax, that many Canals now paid leſs than 5 per cent. that ſhares now ſold at 40 per cent. diſcount, that many were ſtopped for want of work, and that the tax would hinder new ones from being formed. Mr. Pitt ſaid Canals would be exempt which paid only 5 per cent. and the tax would be ſo diffuſed through ſo many channels, that it would ſcarcely be felt. He wiſhed it, however, to go into a Committee. For the tax 45, againſt it 14.

Parliament will not be prorogued till the latter end of the preſent month.

Duport has preſented to the Council of Elders in Paris, in the name of Dr. Schoult, a Chineſe manuſcript written on the bark of the Palm-tree. This work, containing the political right of the Chineſe, was compoſed only of 245 lines, a proof ſaid Dupont, that they are much more conciſe in China than in France.

# The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, *Auguſt* 29.

Yeſterday the aſſembly of this ſtate met agreeably to adjournment, when having made a quorum they informed the governor of the ſame, who returned for anſwer, that he would meet them at eleven o'clock, this day, in the Senate chamber, to lay before them his communications.

This day, his excellency, the governor, met both houſes of the legiſlature of this ſtate, in the Senate chamber, and delivered an addreſs of conſiderable length: He informed the two houſes that he ſhould give directions to have laid before them, daily reports, both from the health-office and the college of phyſicians; and, without directly recommending an adjournment, ſubmitted the queſtion to their conſideration.

The Houſe, having returned to their chamber, took into conſideration the ſubject-matter of the Governor's ſpeech—and, after debate, adjourned, at half paſt 12, for one hour.

## *HEALTH-OFFICE.*

*The committee appointed on the 26th inſtant, to viſit the hoſpitals at State Iſland, and the Wigwam, to examine the ſtate thereof, and to report ſuch regulations as may beſt promote the comfort of the ſick, and the object of the inſtitution,*

*Report—*

*That yeſterday morning they proceeded to the hoſpital at State Iſland, where they found thirteen ſick, ſome of whom were convaleſcents, and all the reſt appeared to be on the recovery.*

*The whole of the inſtitution appeared to be in good order, the rooms clean, and the patients well attended and provided: Reſpecting the rules, thoſe already eſtabliſhed appear ſufficient for the preſent ſtate of that place; but they nevertheleſs recommend a Committee being appointed for the purpoſe of regulating the quarantine of veſſels coming from ſea, and for the government of the paſſengers and crews, when on ſhore, under ſuch detention.*

*In the afternoon they viſited the hoſpital at the Wigwam, where they found things in good order, the houſe, beds, and attendants, clean, and ample proviſions for the comfortable accommodation of the patients: The phyſician informed them, that ſince the commencement of that inſtitution, there has been received forty-eight patients,*

*Sixteen of whom have died;*
*Two have abſconded;*
*One diſcharged;*
*Fourteen are convaleſcent, and fifteen remain ſick, four of whom appeared to be in a low ſtate, and the reſt on the recovery.*

*The males are ſepa ated from the females; and the deceaſed, convaleſcent, and the recovered, are accommodated in ſeparate houſes.*

*They recommend the appointment of a committee for the purpoſe of making rules for admitting the ſick, and for the government of ſaid hoſpital.*

*LEESON SIMMONS,*
*STEPHEN GIRARD,*
*CALEB LOWNES,*
*JOHN CONNELLY.*

*Philadelphia, 28th Aug.* 1797.

*A Health-Committee has been choſen for Southwark, conſiſting of twenty members.*

*Meſſ. Girard, Lownes and Connelly, whoſe valuable and important ſervices as members of the health committee in the year* 1793, *& at Buſh Hill Hoſpital, had left a laſting impreſſion on the minds of the citizens, have again laudably come forward to aid the preſent committee.*

*Every where, in the vicinity of the city, the moſt alarming and moſt abſurd exaggerations reſpecting the diſorder, abound, and gain credit, to an aſtoniſhing degree: the ſpirit of exaggeration exceeds that of* 1793, *and ſeems to prevail more and more as the cauſe of alarm decreaſes. Thoſe not wholly abandoned to credulity, may profit by a caution, not to believe* every thing *they hear.*

Liſt of all the burials in the ſeveral graveyards of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the books kept by clergymen, ſextons, &c.

Since our publication of Saturday.

[Collected for the Philadelphia Gazette.]

| *Names of burial ground.* | *Grown perſons.* | *Children.* |
|---|---|---|
| Chriſt Church | 0 | 0 |
| St. Peter's | 2 | 0 |
| St. Paul's | 1 | 0 |
| Firſt Preſbyterian | 1 | 0 |
| Second Preſbyterian | 0 | 0 |
| Third Preſbyterian | 0 | 0 |
| Scotch Preſbyterian | 0 | 0 |
| Aſſociate Church | 0 | 0 |
| St. Mary's Chapel | 2 | 0 |
| Trinity Church | 1 | 1 |
| Friends | 0 | 2 |
| Free Quakers | 0 | 2 |
| Swedes | 1 | 0 |
| German Lutheran | 2 | 1 |
| German Calviniſts | 0 | 2 |
| Moravians | 0 | 0 |
| Baptiſts | 0 | 0 |
| Methodiſts | 1 | 1 |
| Univerſaliſts | 1 | 0 |
| Jews | 0 | 0 |
| Potter's Field | 1 | 3 |
| City Hoſpital *(no report)* | | |
| Kenſington | 3 | 2 |
| *Total for the laſt* 48 *hours,* | 16 | 14 |

*Died on Friday laſt, after a ſhort illneſs, univerſally regretted by an extenſive acquaintance, Mr. Joſeph Bowers, ſhip-wright—In the death of this citizen, his family and the public have ſuſtained a heavy loſs, for he was a good huſband and father—an honeſt man—and one of the firſt ſhip-builders of this city.*

*Same day, Mr. Caleb Aſh, a reſpectable inhabitant of the diſtrict of Southwark.*

*To the* PRINTER.

The college of phyſicians have declared our prevailing fever to be of a *contagious* nature. What muſt we think then of thoſe phyſicians, who, when they are called to viſit ſick people, tell their families and neighbours that they have not gotten the bad fever, but they have gotten only common colds or fevers. By ſuch acts of deception and cruelty, the diſeaſe was propagated in the year 1793. The treatment of theſe colds and common fevers, as they are called, ſhews that the phyſicians do not believe themſelves, for it is exactly the ſame as for the yellow fever, viz. by plentiful bleeding and purging. I wiſh the Board of Health would forbid the above deceptions in future, and thereby ſave many lives.

A CITIZEN.

To Dr. WILLIAM CURRIE.

I expect to leave this City with my family in a day or two, if you ſhould think proper to reply to my letter in anſwer to yours both publiſhed in Mr. Fenno's paper, I ſhall on my return, which I hope will be in a few weeks, anſwer whatever you may oppoſe to the facts I have ſtated reſpecting the origin of the awful diſeaſe which prevails in this city. At the time I wrote my letter to you, my mind was much engaged on the ſubject of my removal from town, I therefore overlooked what you relate from the information of the captain, "that the crew "of the Arethuſa left the ſhip *immediately* "after her arrival in port, having *previouſly* "carried with them their cheſts, wearing "apparel and bedding, and that he, the "captain, *had previouſly* depoſited what he "called his light ſails which are often uſed "for bedding by mariners, in Mr. Bridges "Sail Loft, theſe ſails alone without any "other infected article you ſay, were ſufficient to give origin to the awful diſeaſe." From this recital the following queſtions naturally occur; doth it appear that one perſon took the diſeaſe from theſe ſails in Mr. Bridges Sail Loft; or that any of the late crew of the Arethuſa or other perſon were taken with the diſorder at their reſpective lodgings? no doubt the bedding and wearing apparel of theſe ſeamen were as much infected as the ſails of the ſhip, and it is probable if any ſuch caſes had taken place, you would have heard of them—after the ſcrutiny which it appears you have made in tracing the ſuppoſed infection from this ſhip. I have this day heard of three men who have died in the yellow fever, the origin of which it is ſaid, can be traced to the Snow Navigation, with as much certainty as the nature of the caſe can require. The particulars may hereafter come before the public.

BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

MR. BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

SIR,

THOUGH I have neither leiſure nor retirement at command, yet, as you have called upon me, in Mr. Fenno's paper of the 26th inſtant, to aſſign a more probable ſource of the prevailing fever than the one you have aſſigned, or confeſs my error: I will endeavour to oblige you as far as it can be done within the limits of a column in a newſpaper.

The ſource you have aſſigned, is oppoſed by inſuperable facts; by paſt experience; and, by the nature of the diſeaſe. You have aſſerted that the offenſive ſmell was firſt obſerved in the neighborhood of Meſſrs. Latimer's and Sims's Wharfs, after the Swediſh ſnow Navigation had diſcharged part of her cargo, which muſt (from the date of her arrival) have been on the 28th of July. The Swediſh captain acknowledges that a ſtench was obſerved at the time you mention, but poſitively denies that any ſtench proceeded from his veſſel, the crew of which were not only healthy at that time, but have continued ſo ever ſince, one man only excepted, who was ſent to the fort with the ſcurvy. He alſo alledges that ſeveral hands from on ſhore were employed in diſcharging the cargo, none of whom were affected by it. The captain alſo ſtates that the ſtench complained of, aroſe from the bodies of five or ſix dead dogs which lay putrefying in the vicinity of the dock. Mr. Latimer alſo ſays the ſtench was not like that of bilge water—and notwithſtanding the information you received from Mr. Aſhmead, he has ſince aſſured Dr. Caldwell, that he believes the ſtench alluded to, aroſe from the bodies of dead dogs and cats which lay in the dock, becauſe he obſerved it always to be moſt offenſive during low water.* But, ſir, if your ſtatement was granted, it would avail you little, becauſe, by comparing the caſes of the perſons firſt infected, with the time that you ſuppoſe the bilge water exhaled its peſtilential venom, you will find that they could not have originated from that ſource, even if bilge water was capable of generating a diſeaſe of a malignant and contagious nature, which I believe was never before ſuſpected by either phyſician, philoſopher, or hiſtorian, and of which I am ſure there is no inſtance on record, or even handed down by popular tradition.

Mr. Latimer's man was ſick at the time the veſſel began to unload—Mr. Latimer himſelf, and two of the crew of the brig Iris from Oporto, which lay more than 200 feet below the ſnow, were attacked with the fever, which in one of the crew proved unequivocally to be the *yellow* fever of tropical origin. Three more of the ſame crew were attacked within three days—Mr. Lewis, on the 1ſt of Auguſt—Mrs. Smith, Penn-ſtreet, a conſiderable diſtance below each of the veſſels, died on the ſecond of Auguſt—her ſon took the diſeaſe from her and died—Mrs. Ferguſon, near Mr. Ruſſel's wharf, died on the 5th or 6th—her ſon, a ſtudent in medicine, on his return from Burlington, during his mother's illneſs, caught the diſeaſe from her, and ſoon after, his father, brother and two ſervant girls—Mr. Ruſſel's ſervant girl and a young lady took the diſeaſe—and a young woman at Mr. Plankinhorn's, who had the black vomiting, a ſymptom which diſtinguiſhes the yellow fever of the Weſt-Indies, previous to its fatal termination, from all other diſeaſes.

The firſt caſes I believe received the contagion from certain articles brought on ſhore from the Arethuſa; my reaſons for this opinion have been ſtated in my addreſs to the citizens and in my former letter to you,—but I do not believe it was conveyed to them, as you ſuppoſe, by the eaſt or any other wind, but by contact; becauſe I underſtand enough of the laws of febrile contagion to know that it is never conveyed thro' the medium of the air 20 feet, perhaps not 10, when detached from the ſubſtance to which it adheres, and alſo that no variety of fever which originates from the exhalations of putrid vegetables has ever been contagious.

WILLIAM CURRIE.

P. S. When I have more leiſure I will anſwer other paſſages in your letter with all due reſpect.

* *There was lately a great mortality among the cats in other parts of the city, but no yellow fever followed.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Deaths, per regular returns, for 1796, (See Pouliſon's Almanac,) | 2200 |
| Allow for the Liberties and vicinity, and omiſſions, | 700 |
| | 2900 |
| Say for 6 weeks, during the moſt ſickly ſeaſon, a 100 per week, are | 600 |
| The remaining 46 weeks will average 50, are | 2300 |
| | 2900 |

NEW-YORK, *Aug.* 26.

*Extract of a letter dated Newport, Auguſt* 24*th.*

They are very much alarmed at Providence on account of the YELLOW FEVER brought in by a veſſel from the Cape; *ſeven perſons* have died with it, two of them Cuſtom-houſe Officers. A number more ſick: it rages at the ſouth end of the town.

## PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

| ARRIVED. | | DAYS. |
|---|---|---|
| Ship Favorite, Thompſon, | Hamburgh | 42 |
| Brig Abigail, Lake, | Marſeilles | — |
| Sloop Providence, Peaſe, | Nantucket | 9 |
| *At the Fort.* | | |
| Ship Swift Packet, Gribben, | Savannah | |
| Brig Eliza, Tucker, | do. | |
| Pilgrim, Semple, | do. | |
| *Come up from the Fort.* | | |
| Brig Eliza, Stubbs, | L'Anceveau. | |
| CLEARED. | | |
| Ship Thomas, Holland, | Amſterdam. | |

UNITED STATES, Pennſylvania Diſtrict. } ſs.

IN purſuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable Richard Peters, Eſq. Judge of the Diſtrict Court of the United States in and for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

*The Brigantine, called the*

MARIA,

With all and ſingular the tackle, apparel and furniture as they now are; the ſaid Brigantine having been condemned to pay Mariners wages, &c.

WM. NIBHOLS, *Marſhal.*

Marſhal's Office, Auguſt 29, 1797. }

N B. The Inventory may be ſeen at my Office.

MRS. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends, and the public in general, that her houſe, No. 192, Market-ſtreet, will continue open during the ſickneſs.

Board and Lodging in a ſeparate room, TEN DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.

For the convenience of thoſe gentlemen who have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR a day. *Auguſt* 29—3t

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth ſtreet, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in caſes and boxes, ſix years old
White Graves Wine in caſks
Nicklenburgs
Ruſſia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Heſſians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty Bags
Common German Cloth
An aſſortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Ruſſia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in ſmall boxes, for family uſe
Window Glaſs Aug 29—12w

The Inhabitants of the Diſtrict of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Conſtables' office, the north eaſt corner of Front and Almond ſtreets, where the friends of thoſe ſick perſons who deſire to be removed to the City Hoſpital, are requeſted to make application—Alſo, a Hearſe will be kept in readineſs for the removal of the dead.

*JONATHAN PENROSE.*

N. B.—The Poor, who wiſh to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furniſhed with orders by applying as above. *Aug.* 29

TO BE SOLD,

*And poſſeſſion given immediately,*

A LARGE two ſtory brick Houſe, handſomely ſituated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage houſe and two ſtables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with ſtalls in the two ſtables for 27 horſes. The healthineſs and pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a deſirable retreeat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiouſneſs of the houſe, its central poſition, and the largeneſs of the ſtables, make it every ſuitable for a tavern, for which it has always been conſidered as a capital ſtand. Inquire on the premiſes, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN, JUN.

Princeton, Aug. 25 29—d1w2awtf

TO BE SOLD,

*And immediate poſſeſſion given,*

A Convenient well finiſhed Brick Tenement, with a cook houſe and other out houſes, ſituated in a pleaſant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on Weſt-ſtreet, and extends through the ſquare to Paſture-ſtreet, on which is erected a ſtable and carriage houſe.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Wilmington, Aug. 29.

## Juſt publiſhed,

And to be ſold at the Bookſtores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-ſtreet; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet, and W. Young, corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,

### An accurate Syſtem of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,

1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, conciſe, and eaſy manner.
2. The extraction of the ſquare root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to caſt up the contents of lands.
5. Field ſurveying.

The whole being performed without the uſe of ſcale and compaſſes, on a table of logarithms, in which is given ſome account of the variation of the needle; and the cauſes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.

Auguſt 1. 2aw2w

## Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act paſſed by the Legiſlature of the ſtate of MARYLAND on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the ſaid directors or any two of them ſhall and may require any ſum or ſums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be neceſſary for carrying on the building of ſaid bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it ſhall and may be lawful for the directors to ſue for and recover in the name of the company ſuch unpaid requiſition, with all coſts and charges incidental thereto, and legal intereſt thereon from the time the ſame ſhould have been paid: And the neglect or refuſal to pay any ſuch requiſition after public notice ſhall have been given at leaſt for three months in all the newſpapers herein before enumerated, ſhall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the ſhare or ſhares ſo neglected or refuſed to be paid to the uſe and benefit of the company." mation of ſuch of the ſtockholders as have not complied with the requiſitions heretofore made —they are as follow: On the 1ſt November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th MAY, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1ſt September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1ſt November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertiſement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect againſt all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

*WALTER SMITH, Treaſurer.*

Georgetown, MAY 1, 1797. 1aw3m

## Juſt Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, conſiſting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and MACE
For ſale by
*WILLINGS & FRANCIS,*
Penn-ſtreet.

MAY 30 dtf

## *Davis's Law Book Store,*

*No. 319, High-Street.*

### GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING buſied for ſome time paſt in preparations for removing into his preſent houſe, has been under the neceſſity of poſtponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his ſpring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for ſale, on terms that he truſts will entitle him to the like prefrence he has experienced for ſeveral years paſt.

Catalogues, combining the moſt varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

## *City Commiſſioners' Office,*

*June 22, 1797.*

IN purſuance of an ordinance from the ſelect and common councils, paſſed the 22d day of May laſt, appointing the city commiſſioners, and preſcribing their duties, ſection 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five diſtricts, each to be under the ſuperintendance of one of the city commiſſioners, who is to be individually reſponſible for the cleanlineſs of the ſame, and are as follow.

Driſtrict No. 1. From the ſouth ſide of Cedar-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, under the ſuperintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, under the ſuperintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north ſide of Walnut to the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet, under the ſuperintendence of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of High-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Mulberry ſtreet, under the ſuperintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet to the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, under the ſuperintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-ſtreet to be in common.

☞ A ſtated meeting of the city commiſſioners is held at the Old Court Houſe, in High-ſtreet, every Tueſday evening at 5 o'clock

July 14. eotm

## *Stands for Draymen, &c.*

*In purſuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commiſſioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.*

THE following places are fixed upon by the ſaid City Commiſſioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horſes.

In Vine-ſtreet, eaſtward of Front-ſtreet, on both ſides.

Saſſafras, High, Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, eaſtward of Front-ſtreet, on the north ſide only.

Mulberry-ſtreet, ſouth ſide from Front to Third-ſtreet.

Front-ſtreet, eaſt ſide from Vine-ſtreet to Elfrith's alley.

Front-ſtreet, from oppoſite to Black Horſe alley to Hamilton's ſtores, eaſt ſide.

Water-ſtreet, weſt ſide from the north end of Stomper's or Moore's ſtores to Pine-ſtreet.

Penn-ſtreet from Pine to Cedar-ſtreet, weſt ſide.

Draw bridge, north ſide, eaſt of Front-ſtreet.

Spruce, Pine and South ſtreets, eaſt of Front ſtreet, ſouth ſide.

Dock-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the flag ſtone croſſings, eaſt ſide, oppoſite George Orkley's.

Second-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Vine ſtreets, weſt ſide.

Fifth-ſtreet, eaſt ſide from Cheſnut to Mulberry ſtreets.

Saſſafras-ſtreet, from Third to Fourth-ſtreet, eaſt ſide.

No dray or horſe to ſtand within ten feet of any pump.

*STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.*

Pine-ſtreet, north ſide from Fourth to Fifth ſtreets.

Fifth-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, weſt.

Branch ſtreet, north ſide, between Third and Fourth ſtreets.

July 14. mw&f1m

## A Literary Treat.

*Juſt publiſhed, handſomely printed on writing paper, price 1 dollar,*

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a ſequel to the hiſtory of John Bull, the Clothier—In a ſeries of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political tranſactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, ſhews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Siſter Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Miſtreſs, the Old Conſtitution
His new Wife, the National Repreſentation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foreſters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampſhire
John Codline, Maſſachuſetts
Humphrey Plowſhare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Iſland
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæſar, New-Jerſey
William Broadbrim, Pennſylvania
Caſſimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandſon, George Waſhington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Truſty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining ſatirical hiſtory of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr BELKNAP. It has a great ſhare of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the preſent time, and characteriſes thoſe late political tranſactions which have cauſed ſo much uneaſineſs in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookſeller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market ſtreet.

June 26. §

## LAW BOOKS,

Lateſt London and Dublin Editions.

*H. & P. RICE, Bookſellers,*

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market ſtreet,

HAVE juſt received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their ſpring importation, conſiſting of a variety of the lateſt and moſt approved Law Books, which added to thoſe already on hand, forms the moſt extenſive collection ever offered for ſale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to ſell Iriſh editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very loweſt prices The following are among the lateſt publications.

Veſey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Caſes at Niſi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Procters Practice in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts; Barton's Treatiſe on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Perſonal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruiſe on Uſes; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the firſt arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and Eaſt's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

## The Hiſtory of Pennſylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the preſs, and will be publiſhed, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where ſubſcriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed propoſals, until the work is ready for the ſubſcribers.

July 18. 22wtf

## Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
*No. 8 Cheſnut-Street,*
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly aſſorted, very low on ſhort credit.

March 6. 5

## *Richard and James Potter*

HAVE removed their Counting Houſe to No. 45, South Fifth-ſtreet.

uguſt 2. w&ſ6t

## *Lancaſter, Harriſburgh Carliſle, Shippenſburg and Sunbury*

### STAGES.

THE public are requeſted to take notice, that the partnerſhip which has for ſome time ſubſiſted between Mathias Slough of Lancaſter, and William Geer, is now diſſolved: but, not as M. Slough inſinuates to the public without juſt cauſe; as will more fully appear by a letter on the ſubject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December laſt. a recital of which is not now deemed neceſſary. Any gentleman who wiſhes to be more circumſtantially informed of the merits of this buſineſs, by applying to W. Geer may have the peruſal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly juſtifiable in attaching himſelf to any other perſon in the proſecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippenſburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous ſupport the public were pleaſed to confer on the firſt effort in this buſineſs, William Geer, in conjunction with Meſſrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to proſecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and diſpatch that a zeal to oblige the public can poſſibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horſes, and every appurtenance to render the paſſage ſafe and commodious, inform thoſe who wiſh to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their ſeats at George Weed's, the ſign of the White Horſe, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaſter, Harriſburg, Carliſle and Shippenſburg. The fare as hitherto eſtabliſhed.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will ſtart every Wedneſday from the houſe of Samuel Elder, in Harriſburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thurſday, and return from thence and arrive at Harriſburg every Saturday, ſo that paſſengers deſtined for Lancaſter or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaſter, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages ſtarts from the houſe of William Ferree, in Lancaſter, on every Tueſday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the weſtward; and, from the houſe of MR. Samuel Elder in Harriſburg every Wedneſday morning, on the ſame evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippenſburg, and returns from thence on every Thurſday: performing the ſame routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

## City of Waſhington.

### SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

*For the Improvement of the Federal City.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A magnificent dwelling-houſe | | 20,000 | dollars, |
| & caſh | | 30,000, are | 50,000 |
| 1 ditto | 15,000 & caſh | 25,000 | 40,000 |
| 1 ditto | 15,000 & caſh | 15,000 | 30,000 |
| 1 ditto | 10,000 & caſh | 10,000 | 20,000 |
| 1 ditto | 5,000 & caſh | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 ditto | 5,000 & caſh | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 caſh prize of | | | 10,000 |
| 2 do. | 5,000 each, are | | 10,000 |
| 10 do. | 1,000 | | 10,000 |
| 20 do. | 500 | | 10,000 |
| 00 do. | 100 | | 10,000 |
| 200 do. | 50 | | 10,000 |
| 400 do. | 25 | | 10,000 |
| 1,000 do. | 20 | | 20,000 |
| 15,000 do. | 10 | | 150,000 |
| 16,739 Prizes. | | | |
| 33,261 Blanks. | | | |
| 50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, | | | 400,000 |

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

*SAMUEL BLODGET.*

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

*From the Otſego Herald.*

## CAUTION.

WHEREAS a combination of men in this county have undertaken to enrich themſelves, by fabricating titles to ſundry valuable tracts of land, the property of gentlemen living in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris, for which tracts of land large ſums of money have been paid to thoſe fraudulent men, by innocent purchaſers. It is therefore juſt that public information ſhould be given, to the end, that the injured may ſeek redreſs while the men have property, and are to be found. Thoſe who have been diſcovered are Truman Harriſon, Joſeph Witcomb, ſaid now to reſide in the county of Saratoga; Thomas Kelly and ſeveral others who go under fictitious names. It is ſuppoſed that the lands offered for ſale on thoſe fabricated titles are at leaſt worth fifty thouſand dollars. Such as we have actual knowledge of are as follows: Lots No. 11 and 12, Otſego patent, thouſand acres each, the actual property of William Dellwyn, now of London; lots No. 58 and 64, ſame patent, thouſand acres each, the property of Mr. Chaumont, now of Paris, and James Averill and others, of this State. There is ſome grounds to ſuppoſe that the lands of Richard Wells and Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, are under their management.—The Printers will do well to give this a place in their papers, as well to caution the public againſt purchaſing thoſe lands, as alſo to deprive thoſe men in future from impoſing on individuals, which their education and addreſs have enabled them to do heretofore. Witcomb has been a ſhopkeeper of ſome note in this country.

The following affidavits will ſet in a clear point of view the wickedneſs of thoſe men, which when the public have peruſed, will induce them to excuſe the interference of WM. COOPER.

Otſego, July 28th, 1797.

I Thomas Kelly, of the County of Otſego, having been led into an error, by John Witcomb and Truman Harriſon, of the ſame County, to ſign a deed to them, for lot No. 58, Otſego patent, which was the property of William T. Franklin now Mr. Chamont's and others; and further the ſaid Joſeph and Truman did perſuade me to do this againſt my inclination, which was made out on the 10th day of November, 1793, or ſet back two years ſo as to bring it to that time; and further the name of Pardon Starks to that deed was a fictitious name, there being no ſuch perſon there. To this I make voluntary oath. THOMAS KELLY.

19th July, 1797.

On the 19th July, 1797, came perſonally before me, Thomas Kelly, the ſubſcriber to the above affidavit, and made ſolemn oath that it contains nothing but the truth.

ELIHU PHINNEY, Juſtice of the Peace.

On the 18th July, 1797, came before me Jacob Kibby, a perſon by me well known and worthy of good credit, who on his ſolemn oath did ſay, that two of the parties abovementioned did make application to him this deponent, ſome time in the winter of 1796, to make them a deed for two thouſand acres of land in the Otego patent, and promiſed this deponent a ſhare of the profits, on the ſale of ſaid lands, for his ſo doing; and that they made application ſeveral times for the ſame purpoſe, which ſervices this deponent as often refuſed, declaring to them that he had no right to lands, and couldo no ſuch thing; which daring attempt on this deponent's integrity he had related among his friends ſeveral times, previous to making this affidavit. JACOB KIBBEY.

Sworn before me,
ELIHU PHINNEY, Juſtice of the Peace.

Aug. 3. 1aw4w.

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, a negro man by the name of DICK, about twenty-five years of age, and five feet nine or ten inches high; by trade a carpenter, and is a very lively briſk workman. His countenance is very good—When ſpoken to, he converſes with eaſe and confidence, and is pretty ſagacious. I purchaſed the ſaid fellow of Mr. Dubney Miner, in whoſe name he has been advertiſed in the Richmond newſpapers. During his laſt runaway trip (laſt ſummer) he was employed a conſiderable length of time, by ſome perſon near Dumfries, from which circumſtance, I conjecture, he has taken another nothern route I forewarm all perſons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever, and maſters of veſſels and others, from carrying him out of this ſtate. The above reward will be given if he is taken within forty miles of this city; and an additional ſum, in proportion to the diſtance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at, in bringing him to this place.

AUG; DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the uſual negro kind, but he had more cloaths than is cuſtomary for them to poſſeſs.

A.D.

Richmond, June 11, 1797.

## Will be Landed,

From on board the ſhip Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,
20 bales white Ruſſia clean Hemp
2 caſks Clover Seed
For Sale by
*Thomas Herman Leuffer,*
North Fifth ſtreet, No. 34.

June 26. §

## William Blackburn,

*LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE*
No. 64 ſouth Second ſtreet.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will riſe in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five firſt drawn tickets, prizes of four thouſand dollars each, on the laſt day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Paterſon Lotteries.

Alſo, tickets for ſale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the courſe of the ſummer.

The buſineſs of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. tranſacted with the utmoſt attention.

June 2 tu&f

## Erſkine's View of the War.

*JUST PUBLISHED,*
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second ſtreet,
[Price 31 Cents]

*A View of the Cauſes and Conſequences of the preſent War with France.*

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

## *STATE TRIALS.*

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookſeller, No. 52, South Second-ſtreet,

### The Pennſylvania State Trials,

CONTaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinſon, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholſon, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for ſale, a general aſſortment of Books. Alſo, Stationary, retail and by the package, well aſſorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, General Agent for aſſiſting Britiſh creditors, and ſuch particular agents as they may ſpecially authorize, in proſecuting their claims before the commiſſioners for carrying into effect the ſixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his houſe the ſouth eaſt corner of Cheſnut and fifth ſtreets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or inſtructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpoſe of bringing forward the ſame agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to preſcribe.

And as it will be for the intereſt of all concerned, that the ſeveral claims be ſo ſtated, and ſupported, as to prevent the delay which would ariſe from the neceſſity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from perſons reſiding at a diſtance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of thoſe, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the proſecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all ſuch claims ought in particular to ſet forth—

1ſt. The proper deſcription and ſituation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, reſpectively.

2d. The date and nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the proviſion, operation or defect of law, the deciſions and practice of courts, or reſtraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in queſtion.

4th The loſs and damage incurred or ſuſtained, in conſequence of ſuch impediments, whether the ſame may have ariſen from the inſolveney, change of ſituation, or death of the debtor, the loſs of legal remedy from lapſe of time, or other cauſes impairing the value and ſecurity of the debt, which would not have ſo operated if ſuch impediments had not exiſted.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reaſons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary courſe of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compenſation" for the loſſes and damages ſo ſuſtained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to ſuggeſt that the ſeveral claims ought to be accompanied and ſupported by the affidavits of the claimants duly ſworn and regularly atteſted, both as to the exiſtence of the debts claimed, and ſuch other circumſtances as may be within their own knowledge reſpectively. And wherever the claimants in ſtating the nature of their evidence (which muſt in every inſtance be the beſt of which the caſe is capable) have occaſion to refer to the teſtimony of witneſſes, it will be proper to appriſe the general agent of the names and places of reſidence of ſuch witneſſes and the facts to be eſtabliſhed by their teſtimony.

*Wm. Moore Smith.*

Philadelphia, June 8th. 1797. d

## For Sale,

*That well known place, called* VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neſhaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York poſt road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premiſes are a large two ſtory ſtone houſe occupied as a tvern, and a good one ſtory ſtone kitchen, a large frame ſtable with a good threſhing floor, and ſome out buildings—alſo a well of good water, and an excellent ice Houſe. On this place is a moſt elegant ſituation for a gentleman's ſeat, commanding a view of the Neſhaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence acroſs to the Jerſey ſhore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subſcriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

## COLUMBIA HOUSE

### Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mſtf

The ſituation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

## *Juſt Publiſhed,*

And to be had of Meſſrs. Dobſon, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookſellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,

### New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. 6t

No. 183.

*Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit:*

L. S. BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the fifteenth day of June, in the twenty firſt year of the Independence of the United States of America, JAMES WOODHOUSE, of the ſaid diſtrict, hath depoſited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:—

"The Young Chemiſt's Pocket Companion, "being a Deſcription of a Portable Labaratory, "containing a Philoſophical apparatus, and a "great number of Chemical Agents, by which "any perſon may perform an endleſs variety of "amuſing and inſtructing Experiments, deſign-"ed for the uſe of ladies and gentlemen, and "intended to promote the cultivation of the "Science of Chemiſtry in the United States of "America. By JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D. "Profeſſor of Chemiſtry, in the Univerſity of "Pennſylvania, Preſident of the Chemical So-"ciety of Philadelphia, &c.

"At preſent every thing that is not denomi-"nated Chemiſtry, is but a ſmall part of a ſyſ-"tem of natural knowledge.

*Prieſtly on Air.*"

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

July 18. d3t—wstf

No. 188.

*Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit:*

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty ſixth day of July, in the twenty ſecond year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the ſaid diſtrict, hath depoſited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Obſervations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The Hiſtory of the Unit-"ed States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of ſpeculation, againſt Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treaſury, is fully refuted—"Written by himſelf"

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
*Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

July 27. w4w

## Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT at June term, 1797, a petition was preſented to the Court of Common Pleas, held at York Town, in the State of Pennſylvania, at the inſtance of James Short, praying the Court to ſupply a loſt deed made by a certain Andrew Hickenluber, to Hugh Morriſon, James Morriſon, and John Sample, executors to Hans Morriſon, deceaſed, for ſix hundred ——— acres of Land, ſituate in Menallen townſhip, in the county of York:—All perſons who have any objections to make to the object of the ſaid petition are deſired to attend at the Court Houſe, in the town of York, on the 5th day of September next, otherwiſe the loſt deed will be ſupplied.

JOHN EDIE, Clerk.

*July* 18. eot85

## 30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday laſt, two indented Servants, Gifford Dally, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a ſlim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fuſtian coatee and trowſers, a high crowned hat, fine ſhoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, a thick ſet clumſy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a ſailor's blue jacket lined with ſwanſkin, dark ſtriped veſt, fuſtian trowſers, high crowned hat, coarſe ſhoes, &c.; each of them had ſeveral ſhirts and ſeveral other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reaſonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-ſtreet.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Suſſex, ſtate of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&f3w

## CAUTION.

WHEREAS RICHARD LAKE has been attempting to ſell a certain meſſuage or tenement and lot of ground, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia containing in breadth, on Vine-ſtreet, ſixteen feet, and in depth, ſouthward, ſeventy five feet, bounded on the north ſide by Vine-ſtreet, on the eaſt by ground late of Samuel Rhodes and Sarah his wife, on the ſouth by ground late of John Pembe ton, and on the weſt by another lot then about to be granted to Joſeph Hulings—This is therefore to caution all perſons againſt purchaſing the above deſcribed property, the ſame having been mortgaged by the ſaid Richard Lake to William Spade.

SARAH SPADE.

July 14 eo2w

## *Muſical Inſtrument Manufactory,*

*No. 167, Arch-Street.*

HARPER, harpſichord, grand, portable grand, ſide-board, pier table and ſquare piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his aſſiduity and attention to every branch of his buſineſs, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the neweſt and moſt approved plans, with pedals, patent, ſwell, and French harp ſtop, which he flatters himſelf will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not ſuperior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any inſtrument purchaſed of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Muſical inſtruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greateſt accuracy, diſpatch, and on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. &c.

## *Forty Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the ſecond day of this inſt. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, ſtriped purple trowſers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The ſaid fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any perſon apprehending the ſaid fellow, and ſecuring him ſo that I can get him again, ſhall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reaſonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,
Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t